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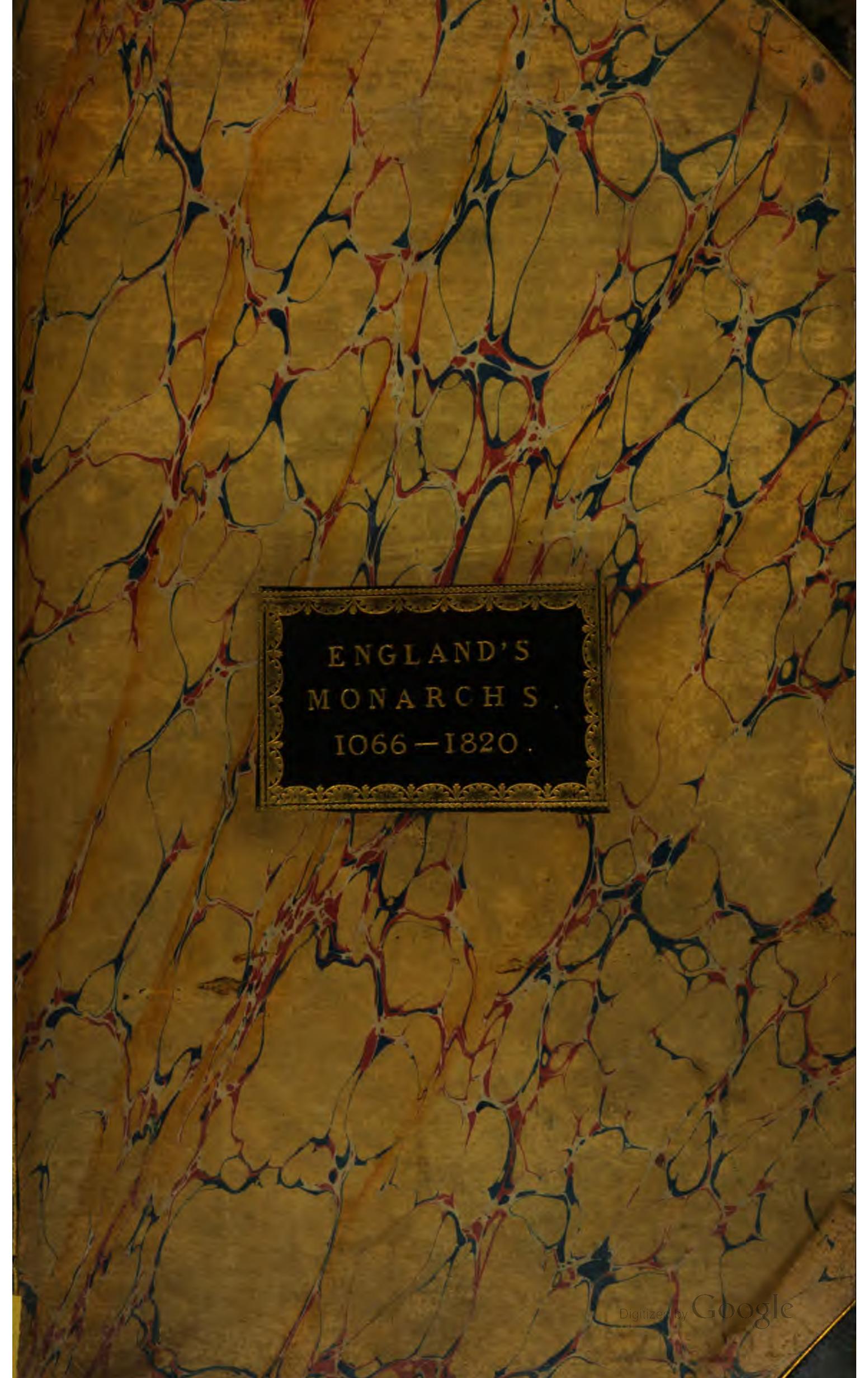
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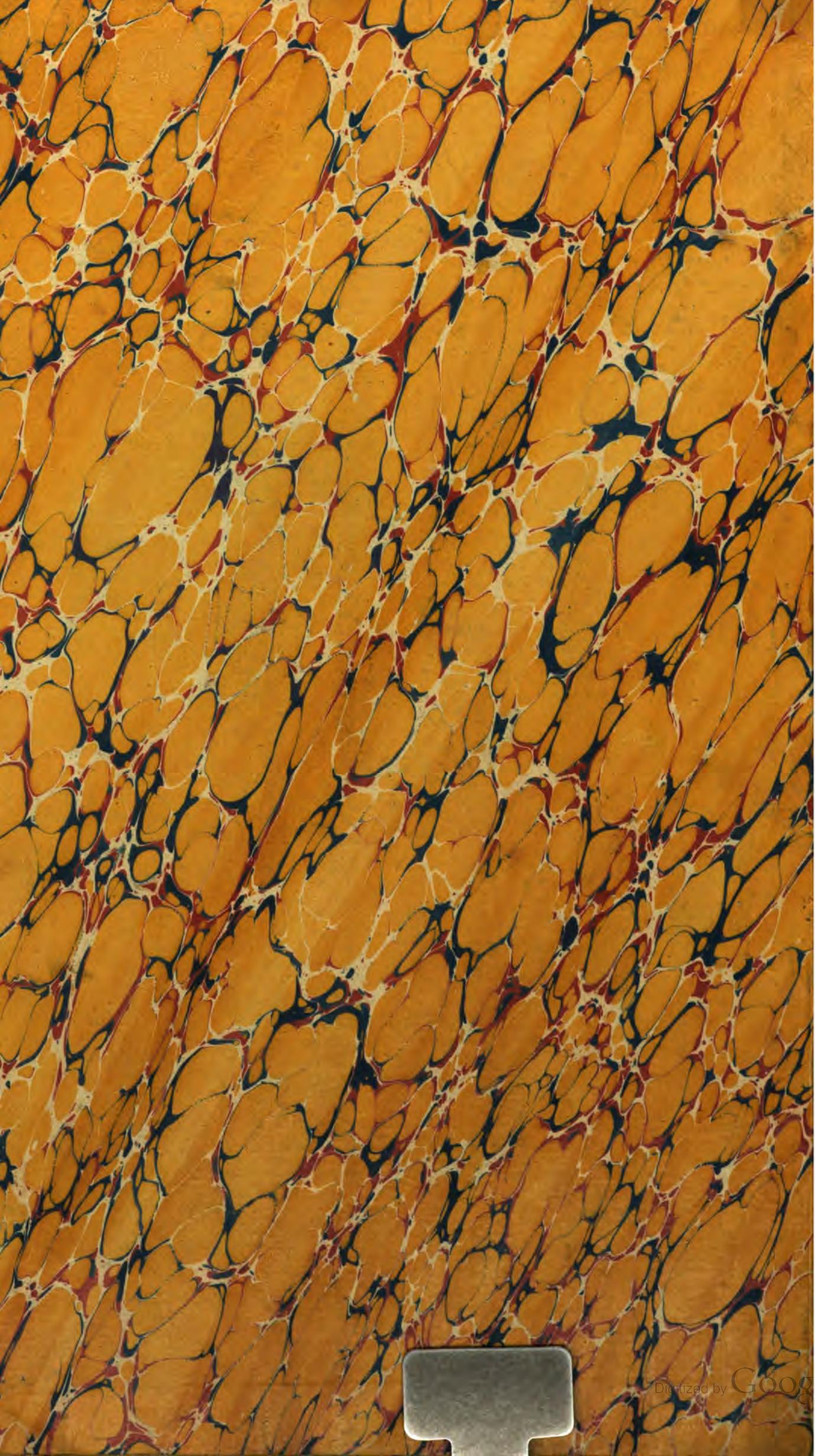
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ENGLAND'S  
MONARCHS.  
1066-1820.





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**E N G L A N D ' S**  
**M O N A R C H S,**

IN

**Characteristic Costumes;**

WITH

**BRIEF NOTICES**

OF THEIR

**E V E N T F U L R E I G N S :**

**1066—1820.**

**London:**

**PRINTED FOR A FEW JUVENILE FRIENDS,**

**BY LUKE HANSARD AND SONS,**

**NEAR LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.**

**1822.**



## **ENGLAND'S MONARCHS.**

## GEORGE III.

"OF the private life of his late Majesty GEORGE III. calumny itself could not discover an objection. Vice of every kind was not only unpractised, but discountenanced at court ; and it was not possible to survey without an accumulated sense of respect and admiration, the First Personage in the realm, the most conspicuous in the performance of every social law, and the most happy in the centre of a domestic circle.

"THE King was a patron and liberal encourager of the polite arts, and anxious to give them a permanent establishment in Great Britain. At an early period of his reign lord Bute asserted, from his own knowledge, that rewards would never be wanting, provided subjects occurred worthy of the royal protection ; and the instituting of the Royal Academy displayed at once the King's judgment, spirit, and patriotism."

1760. Oct. 25. Ascension.  
1761. Marriage and Coronation.  
War declared against Spain.  
Capture of Martinico, &c.  
1761. Mr. Pitt resigns.  
1763. Duke of Bedford's ministry.  
Mr. Wilkes publishes sundry libels ;  
and goes to France ; is expelled  
the House of Commons ; tried and  
outlawed.  
Mr. Pitt's (afterwards Earl Chatham's)  
Ministry.  
General Warrants declared illegal.  
Mr. Wilkes elected for Middlesex ;  
he appears in the court of King's  
bench ; sentenced to 2 years impris-  
onment ; expelled the House ; re-  
elected by the Freeholders of Mid-  
dlesex ; declared incapable of sitting  
in Parliament ; again elected, and  
his election declared void.  
Wilkes opposed by Col. Luttrell ;  
is returned ; and again rejected.



1760.—GEORGE III.—1820.

32.

Crosby (lord Mayor) and Oliver sent  
to the Tower for arresting a Mes-  
senger of the House of Commons.  
Dissolution of Parliament.  
1775. Lord North's Administration.  
War declared against North America.  
Trial of the dutchess of Kingston.  
American Independance declared.  
1785. Mail Coaches first established.  
Sudden death of earl Chatham.  
1789. Revolution in France ; King  
and Queen guillotined.  
Buonaparte appointed first consul of  
the French Republic.  
1801. Ireland united to England.  
Peace.  
War with France renewed ;  
Buonaparte made Emperor.  
Battle of Trafalgar ; death of Nelson.  
Indisposition of the King.  
Regency from 1811 to 1820.  
Jan. 1820. George III. dies, aged 82.

"THE unexampled excellence of His Majesty's public character may be adduced from his first Parliamentary speech : " Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton ; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne ; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen this excellent constitution, in church and state, and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown ; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue. "

# GEORGE IV.

## Regency,

1811 — 1820.

### ALL EUROPE AT WAR.

Moscow burnt.

Buonaparte's flight.

Battle of Montmartre.

Capitulation of Paris.

Louis XVIII. restored.

Buonaparte sent to Elba.

Hanover erected into a Kingdom.

The Pope reinstated.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia visit London.

Centenary Jubilee.

Conspiracy in France.

Return of Buonaparte.

### BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Paris again taken.

Buonaparte sent to St. Helena.

ALL THE WORLD IN PEACE.

to determine otherwise ; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in My dear Father's name, the Government of this Realm.

The Support which I have received from Parliament, and the Country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire Me with that confidence which My present station demands.

The experience of the past, will I trust satisfy all classes of My People, that it will ever be My most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty, that this His Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public ; which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.



*J. Buller.*

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales ; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Leige Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of the

30 January 1820,  
Ascension of  
GEORGE THE FOURTH.

AT the Court at Carlton House,  
30 January 1820 ; present, the  
King's most excellent Majesty  
in Council.

HIS MAJESTY being this day  
present in Council, was pleased to  
make the following declaration ; viz.

" I have directed that you should be  
assembled here, in order that I may  
discharge the painful duty of announc-  
ing to you the death of The King,  
My beloved Father.

It is impossible for Me adequately  
to express the state of My feelings  
upon this melancholy occasion ; but I  
have the consolation of knowing, that  
the severe calamity with which His  
Majesty has been afflicted for so many  
years, has never effaced from the  
minds of His Subjects the impressions  
created by His many virtues ; and His  
example will, I am persuaded, live for  
ever in the grateful remembrance of  
His Country.

Called upon, in consequence of His  
Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the  
Prerogatives of the Crown on His be-  
half, it was the first wish of My heart  
to be allowed to restore into His hands  
the powers with which I was intrusted.  
It has pleased Almighty God  
to



the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, this Thirtieth day of January 1820.

GOD save the KING.

(Signed) Frederick, William, Augustus Frederick, William Frederick, Leopold Prince of Saxe Cobourg.— H' Woodthorpe, T. Tyrrell, W<sup>m</sup> Borradaile j<sup>r</sup>, Tho. Smith, Herbert Taylor, J. Keppel, H. Hammond, William Congreve, Newman Knowlys the Common Serjeant of London, Ja<sup>s</sup> Buller, Jo<sup>s</sup> Whatley.— Geo. Bridges, Mayor, George Clerk, Christ. Robinson, R. Gifford, J. W. Croker, Geo. R. Dawson, William Courtenay, W. Curtis, John Eamer, John Perring, Ja<sup>s</sup> Shaw, Geo. Scholey, Samuel Birch, M<sup>v</sup> Wood, C. Smith, Gerrard Andrewes, K. Hodgson, John Ireland, G. Cockburn, Henry Hotham, Besborough, C. Warren, Tho. Per. Courtenay, J. S. Copley, H. Bankes, C. Flower, John Atkins, John Silvester, C. Magnay, Robert Alb. Cox, John Tho<sup>s</sup> Thorp, Rich<sup>d</sup> Rothwell, John Edm<sup>d</sup> Dowdeswell, R. Clark.— C. Cantuar, Eldon, C. Montrose, Atholl, Wellesley, Camden, Lauderdale, Chatham, Bathurst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Melville, Melbourne, Sidmouth, Chetwynd, W. London, Sam<sup>l</sup> Carlisle, Ellenborough, Charles Manners Sutton, N. Vansittart, Frederick John Robinson, W<sup>m</sup> Scott, T. Wallace, W. Grant, John Nicholl, R. Richards, Charles Arbuthnot, Robert Peel, W. Sturge Bourne, Charles Bagot, John Leach, C. Abbott, R. Dallas, B. Bloomfield, Ailesbury.

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IN His first speech to the Parliament assembled 27 April 1820, the new Monarch gave this flattering pledge of his future conduct: — “ IN meeting you personally for the first time since the death of My beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate HIS great example in unceasing attention to the Public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of My Subjects. ”

And in concluding the same speech, after briefly lamenting those “ principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary; ” — and after feelingly deplored the “ distress which unhappily prevailed among many of the labouring classes of the community, ” His Majesty said, — “ I TRUST that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the People, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British Nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical Freedom, as well as of Prosperity and Happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any Nation in the World. ”

---



## The Norman Line.

1.



1066.—WILLIAM CONQ.—1087.

2.



1087.—WILLIAM RUFUS.—1100.

3.



1100.—HENRY I.—1135.

1.

Invades England.  
Subverts the Constitution.  
Invades Scotland.  
Refuses fealty to the Pope.  
Confiscates estates of Nobility.  
Invades France.  
Defeats his son Robert in  
Normandy.  
Dies near Rouen.

2.

Crowned at Westminster.  
Invades Normandy.  
Crusades are first projected.  
Killed in the New Forest.

3.

Marries Matilda of Scotland.  
Conquers Normandy.  
Takes his Brother prisoner, and  
confines him in Cardiff Castle.  
His eldest son and 140 of the  
English Nobility drowned  
coming from Normandy.  
Surfeited with eating Lampreys  
near Lyons.

4.

Taken prisoner by the  
Earl of Gloucester.  
Civil War.  
Matilda, w. of Hen. I, crowned.  
Gloucester taken prisoner and  
exchanged for Stephen.  
Matilda deposed.  
Stephen dies at Westminster.

4.



1135.—STEPHEN.—1154.

## The Saxon Line Restored.

5.



1154.—HENRY II.—1189.

5.

Invades Ireland.  
Thos. à Becket murdered at the Altar.  
Henry's penance at Becket's tomb.  
Rebellion of his sons.  
King of Scotland taken prisoner.  
Holy War.  
Henry dies of grief.

6.



1189—RICHARD I.—1199.  
(*Lion Heart.*)

7.



1199.—KING JOHN.—1216.

7.

Divorces his wife Avisa.  
Marries Isabella of France.  
Takes Mirable; murders Pr. Arthur.  
Imprisons his Queen Avisa.  
Banishes the Clergy.  
Excommunicated by the Pope.  
Surrenders his crown to the Pope.  
Confirms MAGNA CHARTA; and  
dies at Newark.

8.



1216.—HENRY III.—1272.

8.

Receives homage from Alexander of  
Scotland at Northampton.  
Pledges his crown and jewels on the  
marriage of his daughter.  
Deprived of his Sovereignty, and sells  
Normandy and Anjou to France.  
Shuts himself up in the Tower.  
Civil War.  
Taken prisoner by Earl Leicester.  
Wounded at the battle of Evesham.  
Dies of age at St. Edmundsbury.





**The Saxon Line continued.**

9.



1272.—EDWARD I.—1307.

9.

Wounded in the Holy Land.  
Returns to England.  
Reduces the Welch princes.  
Invades Scotland, and brings the  
Coronation chair to England.  
Wallace put to death.  
Bruce defeated.  
Edward dies in Cumberland.

10.

The first King of England's son who  
assumed the title of Prince of Wales.  
His Pilgrimage to Boulogne.  
Declares his Queen and her adhe-  
rents enemies to the Kingdom.  
Dethroned.  
Murdered in Berkeley Castle.

10.



1307.—EDWARD II.—1327.

11.



1327.—EDWARD III.—1377.

11.

France Invaded.  
English and French arms quartered.  
Battle of Cressy, 30,000 French slain.  
Capture of Calais.  
St. Stephen's Chapel (now House  
of Commons) built.  
Battle of Poictiers.  
The French King and Prince  
made prisoners.  
Edward the Black Prince dies.  
The French King ransomed.  
Four Kings at Lord Mayor's Feast.  
Edward dies at Richmond.

12.

Rebellion Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.  
Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield.  
The King taken Prisoner by the duke  
of Lancaster, and sent to the Tower.  
Deposed.  
Murdered in Pomfret Castle.



1377.—RICHARD II.—1399.

## The Line of Lancaster.

13.



1399.—HENRY IV.—1413.

13.

**Duke of Lancaster.**  
Before he obtained the crown fought with the Duke of Norfolk.  
Banished.  
Returns to England in arms against Richard II. who resigns him his crown.  
Order of the Bath instituted.  
Rebellion of the Percies.  
Defeats Hotspur at Shrewsbury.  
Dies at Westminster.

14.



1413.—HENRY V.— 1422.

When Prince of Wales sent to prison for insulting a judge.  
Claims the Crown of France.  
Defeats the French at Agincourt.  
Pledges his Regalia for 20,000l.  
Lollardism.  
Sir John Oldcastle baron of Cobham burnt in St. Giles's Fields.  
Dies at Rouen.

15.

Crowned at Westminster.  
Marries Margaret of Anjou.  
Proclaimed King of France, and crowned at Paris.  
Insurrection of Jack Cade.  
Joan of Arc burnt at Orleans.  
Henry defeated by the duke of York, and taken Prisoner.  
Battle of Wakefield-green; the duke of York slain.  
Henry regains his liberty.  
Deposed by his cousin Edward 1460.  
Flies into Scotland.  
Battle of Towton, 40,000 Lancastrians slain.  
Henry taken prisoner and confined in the Tower.

15.



1422.—HENRY VI.—1461.

15.

Edward IV. expelled the kingdom.  
Henry Restored to his Throne, 1460.  
Edward lands in Yorkshire.  
Henry again confined in the Tower.  
His Queen Margaret and her son Prince Edward taken prisoners at the Battle of Tewkesbury.  
The young Prince murdered by the dukes of Gloucester and Clarence at the tent of Edward IV. after the battle of Tewkesbury.  
Henry murdered in the Tower by the duke of Gloucester.  
His Queen ransomed by the king of France.





## The Line of York.

16



1461.—EDWARD IV.—1483.

16

Edward before his Coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,871, fell and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire.

Sat publicly with the Judges in Westminster Hall.

Crowned at Westminster.

Taken prisoner in Yorkshire by the earl of Warwick.

Sent to London in derision with his legs tied under his horse's belly.

16.

Expelled the kingdom.  
Returns, and is restored.  
Penance of Jane Shore.

Thomas Burdet executed at Tyburn for wishing the horns of a deer in the King's belly.

Edward causes the duke of Clarence to be drown'd in a butt of Malmsey wine.

Dies at Westminster.

17.



1483.—EDWARD V.—1484.

17.

Proclaimed King at London.  
Deposed and murdered with his brother the duke of York by their Uncle, afterwards Richard III.

18.

Duke of Gloucester made Protector of England.  
Elected King.  
Hastings and Buckingham beheaded.  
Rich. III. slain by Richmond in the Battle of Bosworth field.

18.



1484.—RICHARD III.—1485.

## The Families United.

"OUR Seventh HENRY's first care on coming to the throne was to marry the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth; and thus he blended the interests of the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, so that ever after they were inseparably united and incapable of distinction. The historian observes, "It is certain that no Prince loved peace more than this Monarch; and much of the ill-will of his subjects arose from his attempts to repress their inclinations for war. The preface to all his treaties was, "That when Christ came into the world, peace was sung; and when he went out of the world, peace was bequeathed."

19.

Duke of Richmond  
lands at Milford Haven.  
1485. Defeats Richard III. in  
Bosworth field; elected King; and  
Crowned the same year.  
Marries Elizabeth daughter of  
Edward IV.  
Printing first brought to England  
by W. Caxton, who had a Printing  
press in Westr. Abbey till 1492.  
Lambert Symnel, a baker's son,  
assumes the title of earl Warwick,  
raises his standard in Lancashire;  
his Army defeated at Stoke; Symnel  
taken prisoner; pardoned, and made  
a scullion in the King's kitchen,  
and was afterwards a Falconer, in  
which mean employ he died.

19.



1485.—HENRY VII.—1509.

Perkins assumes the Title of  
Richard IV. and raises his standard  
in Cornwall; afterwards hung  
at Tyburn.

Insurrection in Yorkshire, on re-  
sistance to the commissioners of  
taxes; and duke of Northumber-  
land killed by the populace.  
America discovered by Columbus.  
Henry receives 186,250*l.* and 25,000  
crowns yearly, from the French  
King, as a compromise for his  
claim on the Crown of France.  
Post horses and stages first established.  
Gardening first introduced.  
Conspiracy of earl Suffolk and others.  
Fortifications first introduced.  
New-Inn Society founded.  
Beer first introduced in this reign.

"HENRY, after having seen England in a great measure civilized by his endeavours, his people pay their taxes without constraint, commerce increasing, the spirit of faction extin-  
guished, and foreigners either fearing England or seeking its alliance, he began to see the  
approaches of his end, and died of the gout in his stomach; having lived fifty-two years,  
and reigned twenty-three.

"Since the times of Alfred, England had not seen such another King. He rendered his  
subjects powerful and happy, and wrought a greater change in the habits and manners of  
the people, than it was possible to suppose could be effected in so short a time."

*For, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, the remains  
of the United Families, see next page.*





**The Families United continued.**

**20.**



1509.—HENRY VIII.—1547.

**20.**

Cannon first used.  
Pope Leo confers on Henry the title  
of Defender of the Faith.  
Cardinal Wolsey arrested.  
Henry dissolves the Religious houses  
of England.  
Excommunicated by pope Paul.  
Sir T. More and Bp. Fisher beheaded  
for denying the King's supremacy.  
REFORMATION.  
Henry during his reign marries six  
wives, two of whom were beheaded  
and two divorced.

**21.**



1547.—EDWARD VI.—1553.  
(in his ninth year.)

**22.**



1553.—Q. MARY.—1558.

**22.**

Marries Philip of Spain.  
Lady Jane Grey and lord Guildford  
Dudley beheaded.  
The Bishop of Gloucester, and  
Rogers prebendary of St Paul's,  
Ridley Bishop of London, the  
venerable Latimer Bp. of Wor-  
cester, and Arch-bishop Cranmer,  
all burnt at Oxford.

**23.**

Crowned at Westminster.  
Beheads Mary Queen of Scots.  
The Spanish Armada destroyed.  
Earl of Essex the Queen's favourite  
beheaded.  
1581. Post Offices first established.  
The Queen dies at Richmond.  
Succeeded by the son of Mary  
queen of Scots then James VI.  
of Scotland.  
Shakespeare.



1558.—Q. ELIZABETH.—1603.

## The Union of the Two Crowns.

24.



1603.—JAMES I.—1625.  
(from Scotland.)

24.  
James VI. of Scotland succeeds to the  
Crown of England, and first styled  
King of Great Britain.

Gunpowder Plot ; Guy Faux.  
James marries his daughter Elizabeth  
to the Prince Palantine of the Rhine,  
from whom His present Majesty  
(Geo. IV.) is descended.  
Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded.  
James buried in Westminster  
Abbey.

25.  
Crowned at London and Edinburgh.  
Went to the house of commons and  
demanded five members.  
Buckingham assassinated by Felton.  
The king Raises his standard at  
Nottingham.  
Surrenders himself to the Scots  
at Newark.  
Escapes from Hampton Court.  
Confined in Hurst Castle.  
Brought to trial, condemned, and  
beheaded at Whitehall.

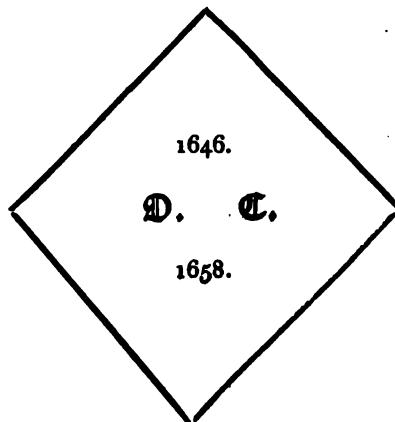
25.



1625.—CHARLES I.—1646.  
(beheaded.)

### OLIVER CROMWELL

Made Protector of England for life.  
Re-admits the Jews into England after  
an expulsion of 365 years.  
Admiral Blake's Victories.



1656. Post Offices made general  
in England.

Capture of Jamaica.  
Oliver Cromwell died 1658 in the  
59th year of his age, having usurped  
the Government nine years.





## The Union of the Two Crowns, continued.

26.

26.

Defeated at the Battle of Worcester; and after many perils escapes to the continent.

### RESTORATION.

Declares war against the Dutch.  
Conspiracy, Titus Oates.  
Earl of Stafford beheaded.

Meal-tub plot.

The earl of Castlewain and countess Powis sent to the Tower.

The Royal Society instituted.

A great Plague.

1666. The fire of London.

Peace with Holland.

The Royal Exchange built.

Rye house Plot;

Russell, Essex, Sydney, and Hampden, arrested.

1681. Penny Post first established in London.



1659.—CHARLES II.—1685.

26.

Russell and Sydney beheaded.  
Hampden fined.

Cabinet council first instituted.  
Bullion first legally permitted to be exported.

Conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormonde, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped: they afterwards stole the Crown from the Tower.

Coronets first allowed for Barons.  
Charles dies of Apoplexy in the 59th year of his age, and 25th of his reign.

27.



1685.—JAMES II.—1689.  
(Abdicated the Throne.)

Marries the princess Modena, and succeeds to the throne 1685.

Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. lands in England, is proclaimed King at Taunton in Somerset; defeated near Bridgewater, and beheaded on Tower hill.

The seven Bishops sent to the Tower; tried and acquitted.

### 1688. REVOLUTION.

The King fled from his Palace; seized at Feversham; brought to Whitehall. Escapes, and embarks for France.

Lands in Ireland.

Defeated by William, and returns to France; dies at St. Germain's.

28.

Prince of Orange born Nov. 1650.  
Marries the Princess Mary of England; lands at Torbay with an Army. Crowned.

Defeats Jas. II. at the battle of Boyne. Falls from his horse, and dies.

28.



1689.—WILLIAM & MARY—1702.

## The Union of the Two Crowns, continued.

“QUEEN ANNE married George Prince of Denmark, and ascended the throne in the thirty-eighth year of her age, to the general satisfaction of all parties. She was the second daughter of King James II. by his first wife, the daughter of Chancellor Hyde afterwards earl of Clarendon. Upon her coming to the crown, she resolved to declare war against France, and made known her intentions to the House of Commons, by whom it was approved of, and war declared. This declaration of war was seconded by similar declarations on the part of the Dutch and Germans on the same day.”

29.

Born February 6, 1665.  
Married Prince George of Denmark.  
1702, Crowned.

Declares war against France,  
in conjunction with Holland and  
Germany.

Marlborough appointed general  
of the English Forces, afterwards  
Generalissimo of the Allied army,  
and fought the battles of Blenheim,  
Ramiles, Oudenarde, and Malaquet,  
where the allied Army gained great  
and important victories.

Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke.  
Union of England and Scotland ;  
in which treaty it was stipulated,  
that the succession to the United  
Kingdom should be vested in the  
House of Hanover.



1702.—Q. ANNE.—1714.

29.

1711. Penny Post established by  
Government.

Trial of Dr. Sacheverel for a libel  
on the whigs ; he was found guilty,  
and prohibited from preaching for  
three years, and his two Sermons  
burnt by the hangman.

The first British Parliament met  
October 24, 1707.

Change of Ministers ; Tory admini-  
stration ; lord Oxford and lord  
Bolingbroke appointed Ministers.  
Duke of Marlborough removed  
from his command.

Treaty of Utrecht.

Whig and Tory factions.  
Queen Anne dies ; succeeded by the  
Elector of Hanover, Geo. I.

“ANNE reigned upwards of twelve years over a people that were now risen to the highest pitch of civilization and refinement ; that had attained by their wisdom all the advantages of opulence, and by their valour, all the happiness of security and conquest.

On the thirteenth of July 1714, the Queen was seized with a fit of apoplexy ; remained all night in a state of stupefaction, and expired the following morning, in the forty-ninth year of her age.”





## The House of Hanover.

“ **GEORGE THE FIRST**, son of Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Brunswick, and the princess Sophia, grand daughter of James I. ascended the British throne, pursuant to the Act of Succession. His mature age, he being now fifty-four years old, his sagacity and experience, his numerous alliances, the general tranquillity of Europe, all contributed to establish his interests, and to promise him a peaceable and happy reign. His abilities though not shining were solid. He was heard to say soon after his arrival in England, “ My maxim is, never to abandon my friends ; to do justice to all the world, and to fear no man. ”

30.



1714.—GEORGE I.—1727.

30.

1714, Geo. I. landed at Greenwich.  
Oxford, Ormonde, Bolingbroke,  
impeached.  
War with Spain.  
Pretender lands in Scotland.  
South Sea Bubble.  
The King visits Hanover.  
Addison, Prior, Dr. Sacheverel.

31.

Porto Bello taken.  
Rebellion in Scotland.  
Rebels defeated at Culloden.  
Calendar altered.  
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
Walpole, Newcastle, Pitt,  
statesmen.  
Pope, Savage, Swift, Steele,  
authors.

31.



1727.—GEORGE II.—1760.

“ **GEORGE THE SECOND** died in the seventy-seventh year of his age and thirty-third of his reign. “ On whatever side, ” says his panegyrist, “ we look upon his character, we shall find ample matter for just and unsuspected praise. None of his predecessors on the throne of England lived to so great an age, or enjoyed longer felicity. His subjects were still improving in Commerce and Arts ; and his own œconomy set a prudent example to the nation. He was plain and direct in his intentions ; true to his word, steady in his favour and protection to his servants, not even parting with his ministers till compelled to it by the violence of faction. ”

*For*  
**GEORGE III. and GEORGE IV.**  
*See the Frontispieces.*









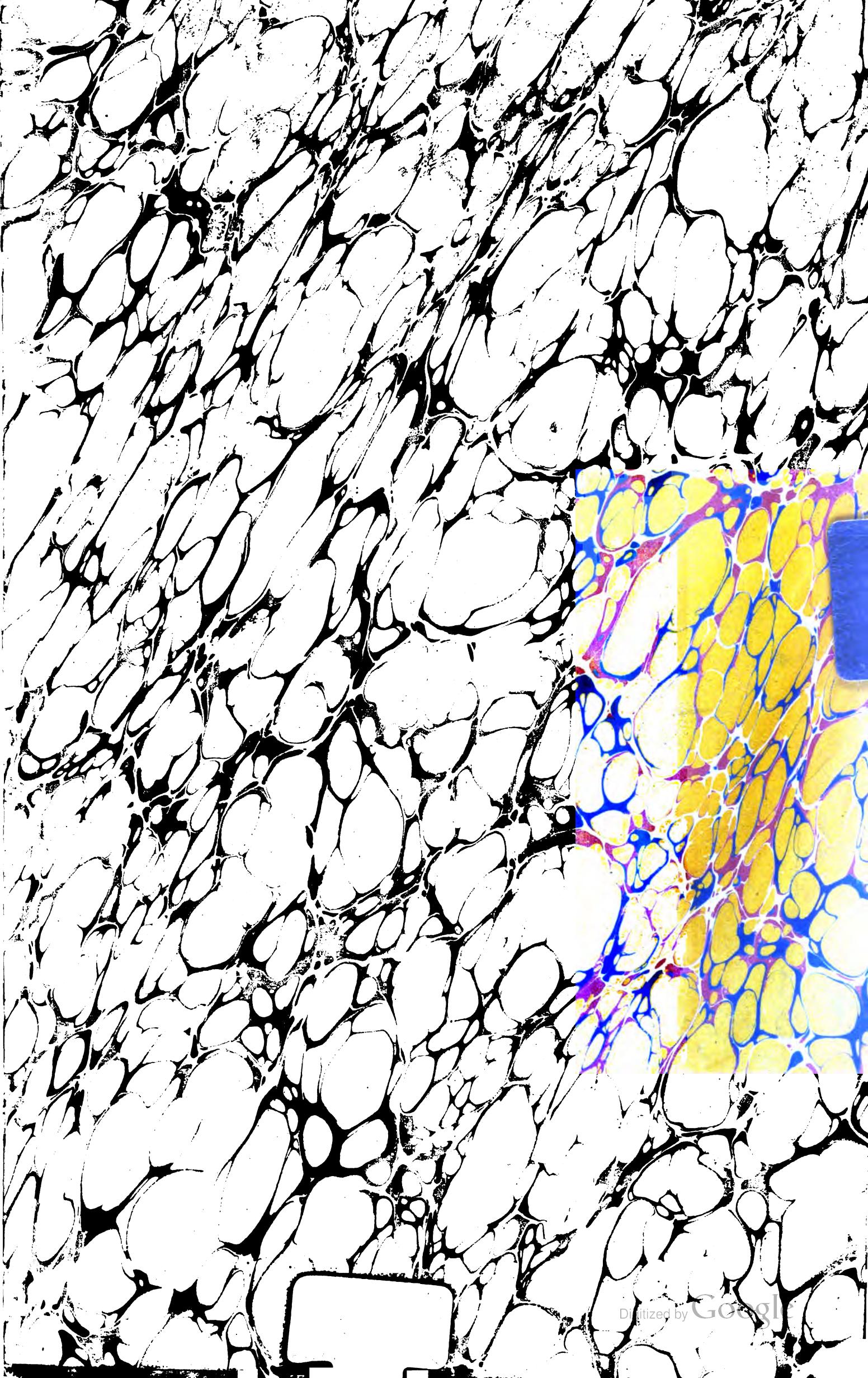


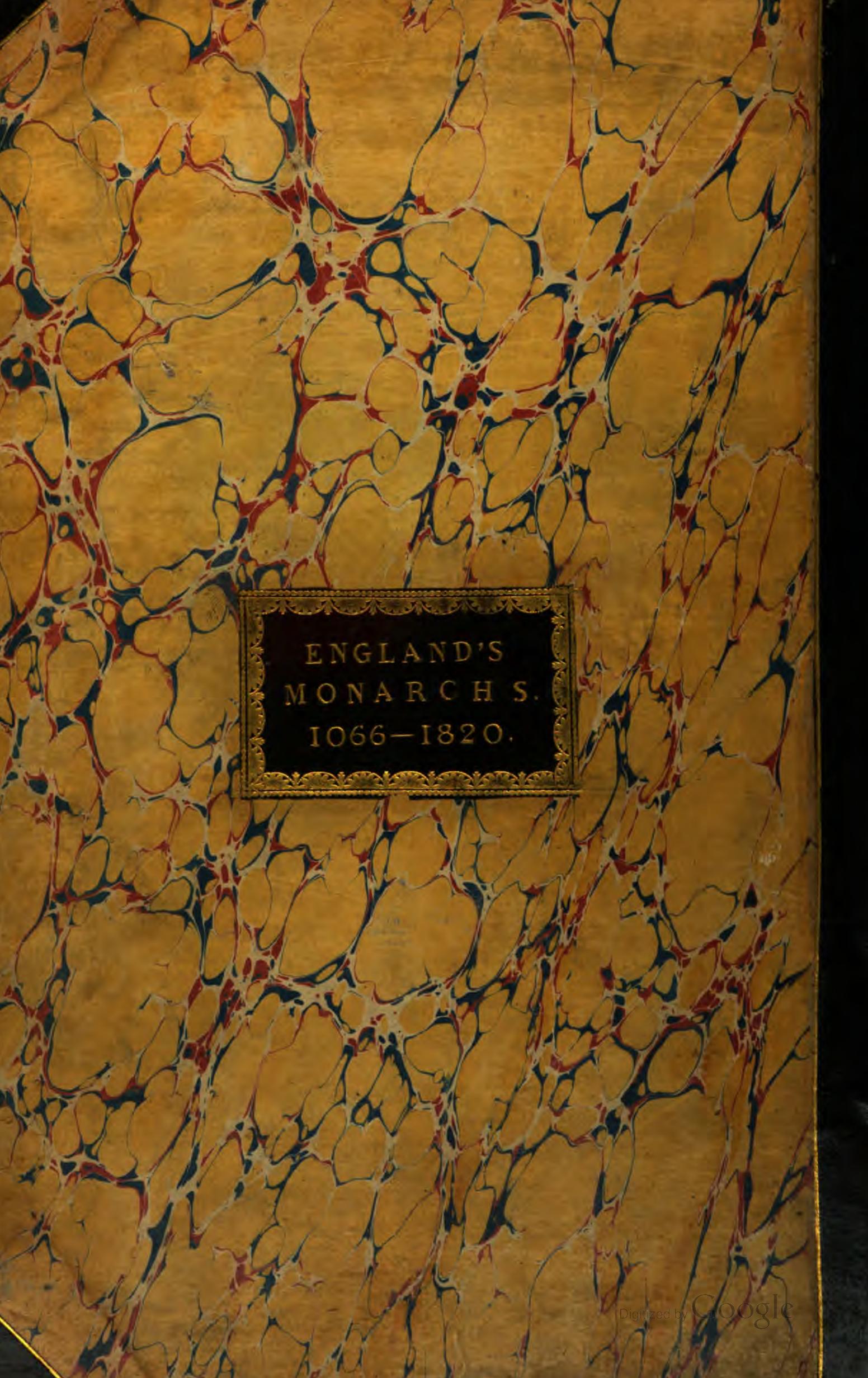










The image shows the front cover of an antique book. The cover is made of marbled paper with a yellowish-gold base color and intricate patterns of red, black, and blue veins. A rectangular gold-colored frame is centered on the cover, containing a dark, possibly black, rectangular label. The label features gold-colored text in a serif font. The text reads "ENGLAND'S" on the first line, "MONARCHS." on the second line, and "1066-1820." on the third line.

ENGLAND'S  
MONARCHS.  
1066-1820.